

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.06

October 31, 1913, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 78; Humidity...81, 63.

October 31, 1912, Temperature a.m. 75, p.m. 84; Humidity...88, 50.

October 31, 1913, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 78; Humidity...81, 63.

8,237 晚四初月十年正癸

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

六月一號

英漢

\$36 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 31.
Reuter's Ottawa correspondent states that at the Federal bye-election at South Bruce, Mr. Truax, the Liberal nominee, was elected by a majority of 150 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Cargill. The election was necessitated by the elevation of Mr. Donnelly (Conservative) to the Senate, and was fought on the Naval issue.

FAMOUS MOTORIST KILLED.

TRAVELED 114 MILES AN HOUR.

London, Received Nov. 1.
The famous motorist, Percy Lambert, was killed at Brooklands. He was travelling 114 miles an hour when a tire burst. He broke the world's records as recently as Monday.

NEW RADIUM WONDERS.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE WORK OF THE RADIUM INSTITUTE.

Hitherto no public statement has been made by those who have the direction of the Radium Institute as to the work which has been carried on in its premises in Riding House-street, West London, during the two years which have passed since the institute was established. Last month Sir Frederick Treves, the chairman of the executive committee, Sir Malcolm Morris, a member of that body, and Mr. A. E. Hayward Pinch, the medical superintendent of the institute, received a small number of representatives of the Press and communicated to them information concerning that which has been accomplished, and made some important announcements as to the conditions under which a widely extended use of the active principle of radium is now practicable in this country.

The quantity of radium in the possession of the institute is four grammes, which at its present reputed price is of a value of \$80,000. The material is said now to be unobtainable at any price. "We know of no other institute in the world holding as much as four grammes of radium for curative purposes," said Sir Frederick, "and I am disposed to believe that if you could collect all the radium in the world used outside this institute for therapeutic purposes you would find that it is not so much as four grammes. Therefore, although there has been some clamour about the lack of radium in this country, England is better off than any other country in regard to the quantity available."

THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF EMANATIONS.

Of even greater interest was the announcement which followed. Referring to the gas which is given off by radium, Sir Frederick said: "The scientific committee of this institute have demonstrated that this emanation has exactly the same properties as pure radium, and is as efficient as pure radium for curative purposes. The committee insisted that use ought to be made of the emanation. How it could be carried about was an extremely difficult problem, which we have solved by the invention of hollow plates of varied forms into which the emanation is forced by pumping and fixed by being put in liquid air. We store the emanation in

TELEGRAMS.

NOBEL MEDICAL PRIZE GOES TO FRENCH PROFESSOR

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 1.
Professor Charles Richet, of Paris, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine. [Professor Richet, who was born in 1850, has had a striking career. He was President of the Society for Physical Researches of London in 1905.]

PLENTY OF LAND

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S OFFER.

London, Received Oct. 31.
The Duke of Sutherland, interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Mail*, declared that he would not object to selling 400,000 acres of land to the Government at £2 per acre. He only wants a certain acreage round his homes.

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TELEGRAMS.

DOMINIONS EXHIBITION.

SIR HENRY MAY ON COUNCIL

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 31.
Lord Sydenham, Lord Carmichael, Sir James Merton, Sir Francis Henry May, (Governor of Hongkong), Colonel Panzer, and Sir Herbert Sloley have joined the Council of the British Dominions Exhibition, which is to take place in London in 1915.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

A NEW MOVE.

London, Received Oct. 31.
A non-political Committee, formed to urge the Government to reconsider its decision not to participate in the San Francisco Exhibition, includes Lord Cowdray, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir Robert Parks, and Sir Felix Schuster.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

The dispute between China and Japan, for the present at least, has been settled by an elaborate Chinese apology, but it would be foolish to under-rate the gravity of the episode, says the *Daily News*. In two ways it is of evil. As a result the whole aspect of affairs in regard to the curative use of radium has been changed. If a doctor in Edinburgh, for example, wants 200 milligrams of radium for us upon a patient, it would cost £1,000, probably would be prohibitive; but the institute can supply a plate containing radium emanation which will have the same effect for an amount which is comparatively trifling. Radium gives off the emanation constantly, and itself is not destroyed. It is the only reproduction of the burning bush of Moses—constantly giving off heat and never consumed.

During the last ten days we have sent out 13 pieces of apparatus, representing an activity equal to that of 800 milligrams of radium, which would be worth about £17,000, and we are now distributing over the country emanations equivalent to 105 milligrams of radium daily. That is the quantity which we are obtaining daily from one gramme of radium. I hope that in time we shall put down more radium for the supply of emanations to be distributed in this way, because that seems to be the solution of the problem of supplying radio-activity. So far as we have ascertained, this is the only institution in any country which has produced a hollow emanation-containing plate and has distributed emanations in this way.

Another branch of the activity of the institute is the supply of water impregnated with radium emanations for consumption by sufferers from certain afflictions.

"The improvements brought about in the condition of patients by drinking radium water strong enough to be 'luminous,' said Sir Frederick Treves, 'are marvellous. We are supplying radium emanation of a strength of from one to two milligrams per litre—strength far exceeding that of water, whether natural or artificially produced, obtainable anywhere else in the world. It has been tried in cases of arthritic deformities, and in 40 per cent. of the cases, to whatever cause attributable, most marked benefit has followed the consumption of the water, while one-half of the remaining cases have benefited in varying degrees." Usually a patient drinks about a half-pint of the emanation water daily for six days in each of six weeks. That is the first course, and after a rest the course is repeated if necessary.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd November, 24th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.). (Full Choir, Responses, Ferial; Venite, Goss, Psalms, of the 2nd morning (1); Te Deum, Gadsby in E flat; Jubilate, Ayrton in E; Anthem, "God shall wipe away all tears," Field, Holy Communion (11.45 a.m.); Kyrie, Barnby in G; Hymns, 230 and 428. Evensong (5.45 p.m.); Responses, Ferial; Psalms of the 2nd evening; Magnificat, Davy. (8th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 227, 420, and 222.

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday, November 2nd. 2nd. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Service and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Evening Service at Seamen's Institute at 7.30 p.m. Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday November 2nd. Morning, at 11 a.m. Hymns, 1, 543, 328, and 330; Subject of Sermon: "The Persistence of Personality after Death." Evening, at 6 p.m. Hymns 10, 198, 104, 271 and 304. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macrae.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington states that a strike of waterside workers has developed by sympathetic strikes that the shipping of New Zealand is at a standstill. Miners have joined the waterside workers, and the country is faced with a shortage of food and coal.

Citizens are being sworn in as special constables, and mounted police are coming into Wellington.

The struggle has now become a trial of strength against the Federation of Labour, which has not registered itself under the Arbitration Act.

MANX GENERAL ELECTION.

CONSERVATISM OF THE "COUNTRY PARTY."

The Isle of Man is to have the excitement of a general election in November. The visiting season has only just closed, many of the people of the towns are themselves on holiday, and the farmers are busy with their harvest. Very little time, therefore, will be found for electioneering. Politics are not strongly marked in "the land of Home Rule." The "Country party" in the island look steadily on constitutional reform, not because it will effect much change in the conditions of life, but because "it didn't used to be." They are also opposed to redistribution—which is not part of the proposed reforms—which will take members from the country and give them to the towns. They are not in favour of a small general rate for advertising the island, nor do they approve of old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, and other "capers."

One of the most interesting contests of the election is anticipated in Ramsey. Mr. W. T. Crennell succeeded Mr. Hall Caine in the representation of the town, and now a country member is determined to put forth all his strength to oust Mr. Crennell. Mr. Crennell declared himself Conservative, but he favours measures that are usually regarded as Liberal. He is one of the leaders in the movement for constitutional reform, and he favours the introduction of death duties and income tax as a means of raising revenue to provide old-age pensions, &c. Mr. Corlett, who means to oppose him, is the senior member for Garf Sheading, and he declares that he is coming out for Ramsey solely to fight these innovations. The majority of the electors are working men.

The present members for Douglas are all temperance men, and anxious to keep the drinking facilities of the island well within limits. They are prepared to stand again, and there has been no announcement as yet of any considerable opposition.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

"Lord Mayor's Day" this year will be observed on Monday, November 10, when there will be the usual procession to the Law Courts and the banquet at the Guildhall in the evening. It is understood that the general idea of the pageant is to be founded on "Waterloo" and "Trafalgar." Ancestors of the Lord Mayor-elect in the persons of Major-General Sir Edward Bowater and Admiral Edward Bowater fought in these battles respectively.

TELEGRAMS.

LANARK BYE-ELECTION.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 1.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says a Bill has been introduced in the Duma penalising failure to assist persons on board ships needing assistance at sea. Captains not rendering aid are liable to receive from two to sixteen months' imprisonment, and may be deprived of their certificates for five years.

The bye-election is necessitated by the death of Sir W. Menzies, who has held the seat in the Liberal interests since 1906. His majority at the last election was 1,197.

THE FUTURE OF GAS.

BEGINNINGS OF THE "GAS AGE."

Interesting speeches on the projects of the gas industry were made at the opening of the gas Exhibition by the Lord Mayor of London and at the luncheon which followed. Sir Corbet Woodall, the president of the Exhibition, was in the chair at the opening ceremony, and besides the Lord Mayor of London (Sir David Burnett) there were present the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Lord Mayor of Cardiff and the Mayors of about 30 boroughs in London and the country. The president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers was one of the guests.

Sir Corbet Woodall said that the gas industry now represented the remunerative employment of a capital exceeding 150 millions sterling, and, including manufacturing industries accessory to it, gave employment to more than 200,000 workers. He contrasted the present activity and enterprise of the industry with the state of things before 1880, when gas had a monopoly of lighting.

In the old days persons desiring a service of gas had to conform to a good many rules and regulations, and anything like canvassing or advertising would have been regarded as unnecessary. So confident are we that what we see must be true that the expression "seeing is believing" has passed into a proverb. The possible field of error is larger in the case of vision than in any other sense organ.

Many illusions have their roots in a normal mental life. If on seeing an object we believe, and the belief is demonstrably wrong, there is an illusion. Pictorial art is largely based on illusions. In architecture, the ancient Greeks corrected the unpleasant optical illusion which columns with perfectly straight edges suggest, namely, the appearance presented by the shaft of being narrower at the middle of the column. They therefore gave to the middle of the shaft an increased diameter. The Greeks also applied the same correction to the apparently vertical sides of a tower. Numerous experiments were shown by Professor Stirling to illustrate the illusions which affect the perception of plane geometrical figures. Other experiments illustrated the after-effects of seen movements, such as the effects produced by gazing for a short time at a waterfall and then turning our eyes to the contiguous rocks, when the rocks appear to move upwards with a velocity equal to that of the falling water.

THE EARLY YEARS OF GAS.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh said that Scotland could claim to have produced the inventor of gas lighting, namely, William Murdoch, who was born in Ayrshire in 1754. Murdoch made his first experiments in Cornwall, and his first practical application of gas lighting was made in Scotland in 1798. The first public display of gas lighting occurred in 1802, when the premises of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, near Birmingham, were magnificently illuminated in celebration of the Peace of Amiens. The first application to Parliament for a public supply was made in 1809. The "poisonous, inflammable, and explosive" properties of gas appeared to have alarmed the public at that time, and such appalling pictures were drawn by the press of the day, that the application was not successful.

In 1812 a charter was granted to what is now the Gas Light and Coke Company, and Scotland followed closely in the wake of England. Sir Walter Scott was chairman of the Edinburgh Oil Gas Company, formed in 1824. The Gas Commissioners of Edinburgh still met in the board-room used by Sir Walter Scott and his co-directors. Even now the industrial application of gas was only in its infancy. We were indeed at the commencement of "the gas age."

TELEGRAMS.

HELP AT SEA.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

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CAN YOU BELIEVE YOUR EYES?

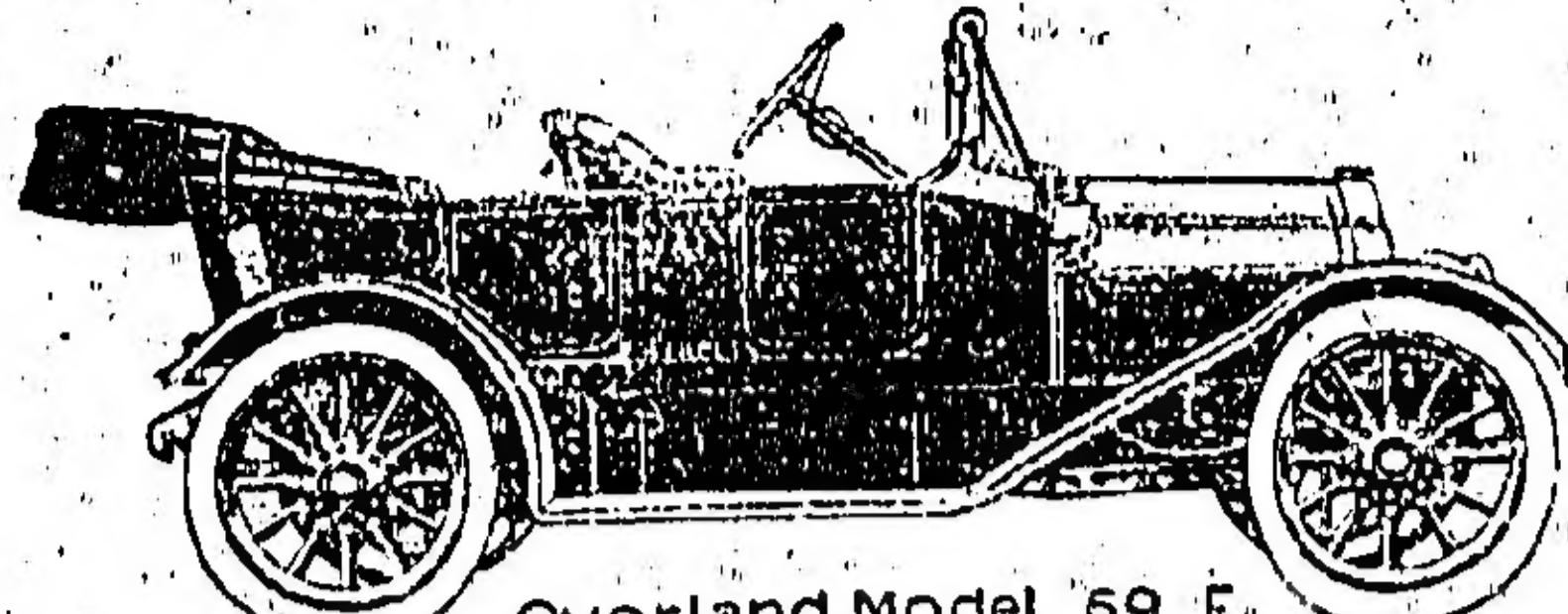
PROFESSOR STIRLING ON OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

Professor Stirling, in opening the course of lectures in the University of Manchester, gave an address, under the title "Can you believe your eyes?" on illusions of the senses, dealing more especially with the defects of vision. Illusions, he said, make up a large part of our daily life, while the fusion and continuity of impressions which give rise to many optical illusions are represented by the action of the thaumotrope and its latest offspring, the kinematograph. The light of the body is the eye, yet the great majority of mankind either do not see the fraction of what is displayed to their organs of vision, or they fail correctly to interpret what is presented before them. The sense of sight is the one in which we believe most implicitly, and the one which gives us the largest store of information about the world. So confident are we that what we see must be true that the expression "seeing is believing" has passed into a proverb. The possible field of error is larger in the case of vision than in any other sense organ.

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Notices

ORDER YOUR CAR AT ONCE!



Overland Model 69 F.

A number of Overland cars have now arrived and are finding a ready sale.

Sole Agents,

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

(Prospective Buyers can try this car free of charge.)

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

ANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913

THE IDEAL LAUNDRY

DRESS SHIRTS A SPECIALITY

Mrs. M. MASON,
Proprietress.

30, Austin Road, Kowloon.

MAPPIN & WEBB, LIMITED.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS STERLING SILVER WARE.
PRINCE'S PLATE (Guaranteed for 30 Years).
CUTLERY. From the Sole Agents

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our
numerous patrons and customers that we
have opened

A New SILK STORE

in the most up-to-date style and fashion at the large
Commercial Premises No. 38 & 40
Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by Messrs. B. Ruttledge & Son,
where we are displaying an entirely new, handsome
and gorgeous stock ofSilk Goods & Jewellery Ware
of all descriptions in a variety of new, elegant and
attractive designs and patterns.
The store includes a choice selection of
Turkish, Persian & India Silk,
Carpets & Woollen RugsA choice and elegant pattern.
Prices specially reduced for summer.
Cheapest store in the Colony.
An early visit successively saluted.

D. CHELLARAM.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1913.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.
THE BEST BARBER SHOP IN THE COLONY
CHIROPODISTS, MANICURISTS AND
LADIES HAIR DRESSERS
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

WHEN why be half suffocated,
and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when
a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
rest? This, the only genuine cure
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.
WATSON & CO., Ltd. and all
Chemists and Patent Medicine
vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901.

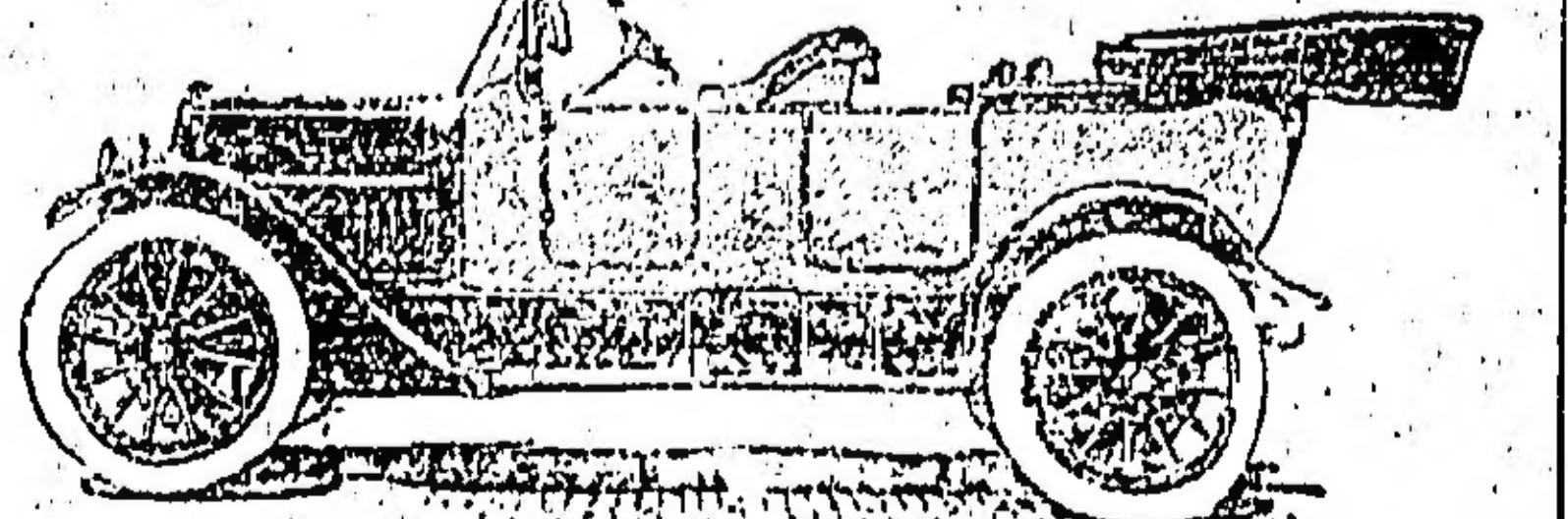
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901.

LAW & SONS *Studebaker* No. 3 Duddell St.

Sole Agents.



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FOR CHRISTMAS!!

Why not Send Home Some of the Following
Good Things From Here?Finest Quality
PRESERVED CINNAMON

(None Better)

6-5lb jars \$13.50

12-2lb jars \$15.00

CHOW-CHOW

(A. I. Quality)

6-5lb jars \$13.50

12-2lb jars \$16.00

CUMQUAT

(Specially Selected)

6-5lb jars \$14.50

12-2lb jars \$16.60

The above quotations include all c. t. o. m. and charges. We guarantee free delivery to any town in Great Britain.

Special Rates will be quoted on application for other parts of the world.

SAILINGS:-

Arrives

Leaves on

In

London

S.S. KITAMA MARU 10-9-13 23-10-13
NYANZA 17-8-13 2-11-13
" IYO MARU 24-8-13 6-11-13
" MORE 1-10-13 16-11-13
" HIRANO MARU 8-10-13 20-11-13

Sailings on

Leaves on

In

London

S.S. NILE 15-10-13 30-11-13
" KATORI MARU 22-10-13 4-12-13
" SYRIA 29-10-13 15-12-13
" KAMO MARU 5-11-13 18-12-13
" SUMATRA 12-11-13 27-12-13

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GENERAL NEWS.

Decreasing Pauperism.

The decrease of pauperism in London continues, and the latest return shows that the number at the end of September was lower by 5,415 than the total for the corresponding period of 1912. Compared with the number received at the end of September, 1911, the present total shows a decrease of 6,183, and the reduction on the figures for 1910 is 19,452.

North London's Lost Dogs.

Land has been acquired at Willesden by Our Dumb Friends' League for the building of a home for lost and stray dogs. It is estimated that about 8,000 dogs are lost in the northern districts of London annually.

Two thousand pounds is required for the building fund, and to raise this amount a special appeal committee is being formed.

Gun Accident at Highgate.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at the inquest on the body of Mr Thomas F. M. Thomson, 46, civil engineer and financier, who was found shot through the heart at his home, Caen Wood Towers, Highgate. Mr Thomson, it was stated, was extracting the cartridges from a gun he kept for shooting wood pigeons when the gun went off and killed him.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

There has been a severe epidemic of scarlet fever in Birmingham, 900 cases being under treatment in the isolation hospital. During one week 223 fresh cases were notified to the authorities, and 232 in the previous week, which is the highest number since the extension of the city boundaries. Only seven deaths were reported during the fortnight.

School Children and Museum Lectures.

The Ealing Education Committee rejected by a large majority a recommendation that the scholars of St John's elementary school should be allowed to attend the Friday lectures at the British Museum and the Natural History Museum during school hours. It was explained that the scholars would be absent the whole day, half of the time being spent at each institution.

Municipal Motor-omnibuses.

A contract will be completed at an early date between the Birmingham Corporation and the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Company for the transfer of the company's depot in Tannant-street and 30 of their motor-omnibuses. The purchase price is to be about £30,000. The vehicles acquired will consist in almost equal numbers of the 30-h.p. and 40-h.p. trolleybus models.

Burglary at Beaumont College.

John James May, 47, described as a labourer, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and five years' penal detention, at the Berks Quarter Sessions, the former for burglary and the theft of valuable plate at Beaumont College, Windsor, the property of the Rev. George Jinks, and the latter as an habitual criminal since 1882. The prisoner has spent 20 years in prison, chiefly for housebreaking and thefts.

A Mersey Transporter Bridge.

The Birkenhead Chamber of Commerce believe that a transporter bridge between Liverpool and Birkenhead would solve the problem of transport facilities on the Mersey, and a meeting has been arranged between the chamber and Mr. F. C. Danson, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who was the first to suggest the scheme. The bridge would have to be at least a mile and a half in length.

London Boy Scouts.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell inspected 2,000 Boy Scouts in Regent's Park in the presence of a large assembly of the general public. There was an interesting display of various kinds of drill, indicating the manifold duties in which Scouts have to specialize in some department of public utility, as well as gymnastic exercises, flag signalling, bridge-building, and tent-pitching. In all these the boys proved them selves smart and efficient. The day was a pageant of health and fun.

"WIRELESS" IN THE MINE.

Demonstration at A Colliery.

The members of the Institution of Mining Engineers, who have been holding their annual meeting in Manchester, went to the Astley Green Colliery of the Clifton and Kerley Coal Company. The arrangements included an inspection of the engine-room, with its exceptionally large winding engines, the pit shaft, which showed how difficult it is to extract coal in sinking had been met, and a demonstration in the mine of the Reineke system of wireless telephones.

In Germany, as in England, the Government has for some time past been urging the installation of telephones in mines, and in view of the trouble which arises through damage to wires, Herr Reineke made experiments which resulted in the present invention. It is claimed that the system is entirely original, and the German Patent Office granted a patent without restrictions or anticipations being cited, which is unusual. Mr. Wallis explained that in using the term "wireless" it was advisable to say that the system was quite distinct from that commonly used in wireless or spark telegraphy. Attempts had been made to employ that system in telephony, but with small success, and even if it had been entirely successful there were serious objections which would prevent its general use in mining work.

Principle of the System.

Describing the general principle of the Reineke system as compared with ordinary telephones, Mr. Wallis said that the ordinary telephone acted by the actual transmission of current along wire. The strength of the current is varied by the sound waves of the voice, which causes a diaphragm in the transmitter to vibrate to a greater or less extent, and so to vary the resistance offered to the current by a mass of carbon particles. This varying current is conveyed along the wires to the receiver where the diaphragm of the receiver is caused to vibrate by a magnet which is excited by the current, and so the sounds of speech are reproduced by the receiver diaphragm. In the wireless telephone the transmission and reception of the speech occur in a precisely similar manner, but there the resemblance ends. Instead of the current from the transmitter being conducted along the wire to the receiver it is converted to a high pressure by means of a transformer contained in the telephone case, and the high pressure of secondary winding of the transformer is being conducted to the ordinary rails or pipes in the pit communicating to them a charge of electricity which spreads over the whole system of rails throughout the pit, and varies with the fluctuations of the primary current in the transmitter circuit of the telephone. It is unnecessary to make any special provision to insulate the rails or pipes, or to connect the adjacent lengths electrically. The speech can be received by connecting telephones to the rails or pipes at any point of the system either by bridging a sufficient length to obtain a suitable difference of pressure, or by connecting between the rails and pipes if these exist, or, as is sometimes convenient in the case of portable instruments, by connecting to an antenna consisting of a loose coil of wire which may be laid on the floor or hung on the timber. As in the ordinary telephone, a bell is used for calling attention, the bell being operated by a specially designed relay. On the button being pressed at the transmitting stations, all the telephone bells will ring, and all the telephones can receive the message by taking the receiver off the hook, which cuts off the bell and connects the receiver in the usual manner. Mr. Wallis told the company that it is possible to tune the relays so that each will respond only to its own particular signal, and so any one station can be called, but in mining work this is usually not necessary or desirable, and the different stations can be called by giving one, two, or three rings, while a special signal can be devised to call all the stations and speak to all simultaneously.

The current required is generated by an ordinary battery.

Speaking and Hearing.

The demonstration at Astley was arranged between a telephone at the bottom of the No. 2 shaft and another telephone about 500 yards in bye. The wires from the instrument at the bottom of the shaft were connected with a hollow metal pipe. It appeared to be necessary to speak loudly and very close to the mouthpiece of the telephone, but the speech came more clearly to the ear when the representatives of the Reineke Company were speaking. It has been previously stated that the system provides a portable instrument which can be used in any part of the pit to which the rails extend. The weight of this is over 20lb., and with the instrument it is possible to "ring up" the other stations or be called by them. A smaller instrument, which will fit in the pocket, is also being made which can "ring up" the other stations but cannot be called by them. An overseer or ganger, provided with such a telephone, could give notice of an accident and ask for assistance from any point in the pit. The heavy portable instrument was shown, but examples of the smaller one were not available.

One other point which Mr. Wallis developed is the application of the system to speaking from the moving cage to the winding engine house. In the engine house the telephone can be mounted on a standard which brings it close to the engineer's ear. On receiving a call he has only to put his ear to the receiver, and the slight pressure is sufficient to switch on the telephone and enable him to communicate with the cage without removing his hands from the levers. Various methods of connection are possible for the telephone in the cage, one or the most satisfactory being when it can be connected into a loop formed by the winding rope, and by the balance rope, or, if this is not used, by a wire suspended below the cage in the same way. It is then possible to speak from either cage to the surface or the pit bottom without any alteration to the ordinary winding arrangements.

Question of Installation.

Dr. Garforth, the president of the Institution of Mining Engineers, who moved a vote of thanks to Herr Reineke and Mr. Wallis for arranging the demonstration, said that they had to thank the Germans for a good many things. He thought the word "wireless," however, was rather a misnomer, as a metallic surface was being used, and it might be advisable sometimes to use wires. Colliery owners would want more information about the invention before they finally decided to adopt it.

Mr. Charles Pilkington, of the Clifton and Kerley Coal Company, who seconded the vote of thanks, said that the previous day they had tried the apparatus between the office and the bottom of the pit, and they heard the speech quite well. He agreed however, that these things required experimenting with and fully testing before they committed themselves further.

Mr. Wallis, in reply, said that he believed the patentees were ready to make arrangements for practical experiments and trials. The experiments at the Dinnington Colliery had been so satisfactory that the Reineke apparatus was to be installed in the new Maltby Colliery, a few miles from Dinnington, which is under the same management.

The Town Planning Scheme.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Planning Committee it was announced by the chairman (Mr. Neville Chamberlain) that an intimation had been received from the Road Board that they had made the committee a grant of £20,000 towards the construction of so much of the ring road which is to encircle the city as it comprises in the Harborne and Quinton and East Birmingham town planning scheme.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of tummy aches, the ALEXANDRA CAYENNE SUGAR is the answer. It is a special preparation devised to call all the aches and speak to all simultaneously.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

MERLION, Nos. 9 & 10, Peak, unfurnished, 6 Rooms. Cheap Rental, from 1st December to 1st March 1914; No. 64, The Peak, newly painted and colourwashed. Apply to G. M. HARSTON, Hongkong, 31st Oct., 1913.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished for seven months from the first week in March 1914; No. 64, The Peak. Apply to G. M. HARSTON, Hongkong, 31st Oct., 1913.

TO LET.

(From 1st November, 1913.)

No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 103 Peak. Bungalow containing drawing, dining and smoking rooms and five bedrooms. With ground for Tennis-Court.

FOR SALE.

HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Inland Lot 1154. Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]

TO LET.—Shop, in Queen's Road, Central. Apply to INKKO & Co.

TO LET.—Two room flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [966]

FOR SALE.

TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, ground floor of No. 2, Bay View, Mody Road, Kowloon. [982]

NOTICES

NEW CURIOS STORE.

Embroidered Screens
Wall Hangings,
Lacquered
and
Bronze Ware, etc., etc.

NIKKO & Co., Queen's Road.

NOTICES

GOOD GLASSES
PROPERLY FITTED

There is no economy in going to an optician of doubtful ability to purchase glasses upon which your eye-sight depends.

Personal attention is given to the examination and the fitting of lenses that will relieve all trouble. The only charge is for the glasses.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician.

The Only European
Optician in D'Aguilar St.
Telephone, 1292.

Note:

The Only European
Optician in D'Aguilar St.
Telephone, 1292.

Buyer's Tablets of Aspirin.

The numerous imitations of Aspirin, which one finds on the market, make it necessary to ask for the genuine article, which alone is of value in the treatment of headache, toothache, neuralgia, colds, chills, etc. Therefore insist upon genuine.

Buyer's Tablets of Aspirin.

PRICE \$0.50 PER TUBE.

CASSUM AHMED

DRAPE

32/4, WELLINGTON STREET.

41, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

DON'T COUGH!

But take a few doses of our BALSAMIC COUGH

LINCTUS. It stops the most obstinate Cough, removes

the Phlegm and heals up the irritated bronchial tubes. The

taste is pleasant, the action prompt and it is perfectly

harmless.

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY.

Price \$1.00 and \$1.50.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,

11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

NOTICES

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& COMPANY.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MCGREGOR"

FOOTBALL BOOTS

AND

FOOTBALLS

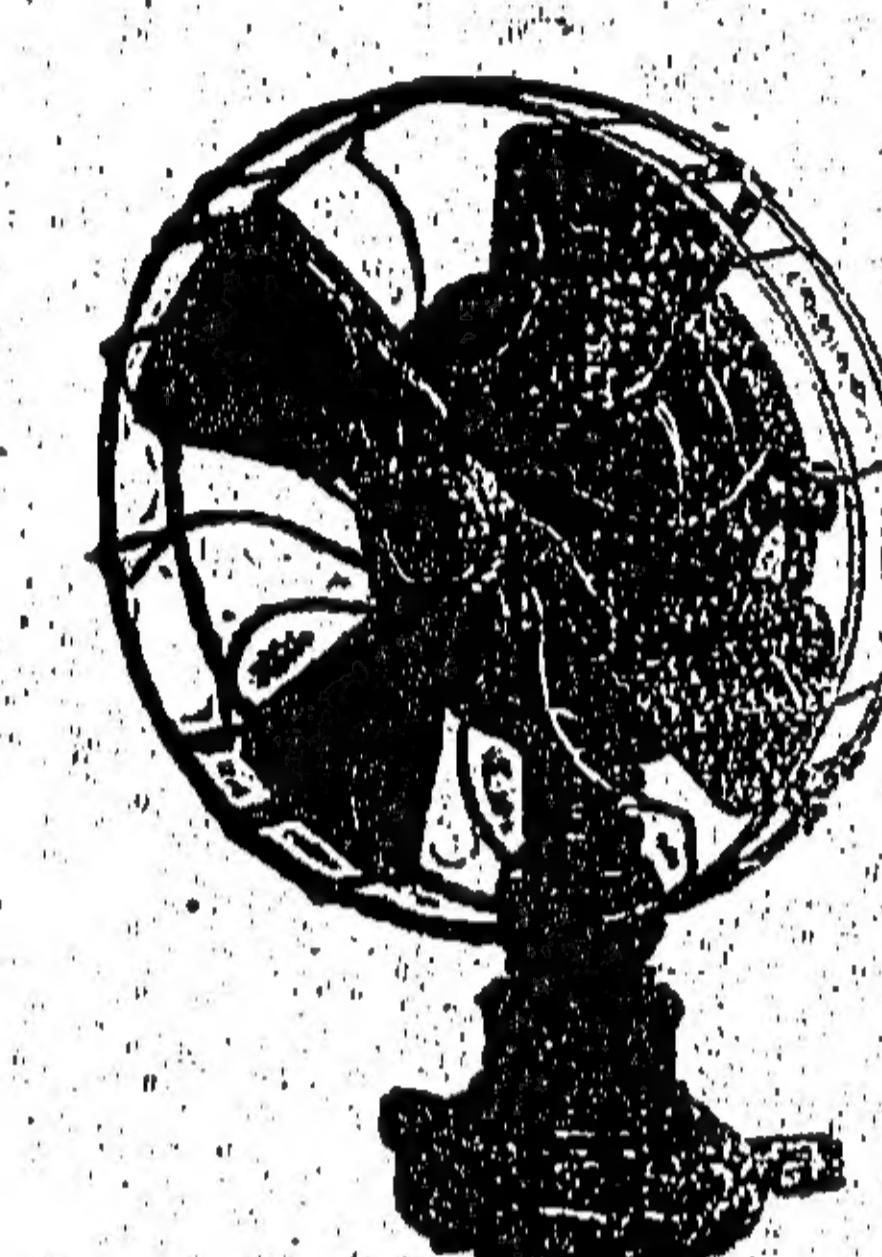
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO CLUBS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PHEW! IT IS HOT.

WHY SWELTER IN THE HEAT?

BUY



KEEP COOL

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
OF CHINA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
7, Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Telephone 518.
Telex—"Sparkless."



ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

The Queen's Road Central Co.

AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS

Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

THE ONE PRICE STORE

HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY
CHEAPEST STORE IN THE EAST

Queen's Road Central Co. Ltd., 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
SPECIALITIES.

STONE GINGER BEER (Brewed).

DRY GINGER ALE (In Pints and Splits).

"PYERIS"

Sparkling Mineral TABLE WATER
(IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS).

"FORMAZONE"

As Invigorating and Refreshing as Fine CHAMPAGNE.

ICE CREAM SODA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month are proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than a month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for each only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

CHADWICK.—On October 30 at Shimeen, Canton, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Chadwick a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

POISON FOR THE ASKING.

We have on our desk at the moment one pound of cyanide of potassium; or sufficient poison to cause the deaths of about half the population of Hongkong. That pound of poison which we could easily make ten pounds if we so desired, was purchased locally and was sold to a Chinese employee of ours with, to our thinking, altogether too little investigation as to the purpose to which it was to be put. Will it be believed that all that is necessary in this Colony—or was necessary on this occasion—is to send an employee or servant for this great quantity of a deadly poison with the statement that it is wanted for cleaning silver! And the most damaging part of the thing is that it can be purchased at a Chinese wholesale dealer's who is not a chemist at all! There is something terribly wrong here. At Home a person who wished to obtain cyanide of potassium for such a purpose would be required to ask for it in person, and would be required also to state his name and address and the purpose to which the poison was to be put. He would be asked how much silver he wished to clean, and the chemist would then decide how much poison to give him. If the quantity of silver seemed to demand too much cyanide of potassium, consistent with safety, a cautious chemist would almost certainly give half the necessary quantity and instruct the purchaser to return for the second half at a later date. And under no circumstances would he sell a quantity approaching to anything like one pound of a deadly poison.

Chemists at Home take these precautions because they get into trouble if they do not. And the same should obtain here. The law provides for it. The "Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908" states (section 10):—

It shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are specified in the first part of schedule I to any person unknown to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating, in the form set forth in Schedule B to this ordinance, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed.

Properly applied, that section should prevent the indiscriminate sale of poisons, to all and sundry, without due care as to the person who is purchasing it, the purpose for which it is to be put, and the quantity which is sold at one time. But that section does not appear to be properly applied, if one not a chemist can sell an enormous quantity of poison, and we should like to ask whose is the fault. The answer is contained in the remark made earlier that chemists at Home are careful because care is demanded of them, or they get into trouble. Sellers here are apparently negligent of the provisions of the Pharmacy Ordinance because these provisions are not applied. It is the old story of official lethargy or incompetence or unwillingness. Ordinances are made but are not carried into effect, or they are framed so loosely that a clever lawyer can drive a horse and cart through them. The lawyer need not always be clever. Has not this manner of official working gone on quite long enough?

The public pays to have laws properly framed and applied for its protection, and its laws are, as this dangerous instance shows, not properly applied. It is about time that the public insisted that, if it pays for protection, it shall be protected, if it pays for proper government it shall be properly governed. If it pays the piper it should call the tune and see that the tune is reasonably well played. It is little short of a scandal that poison in such quantities should be permitted to be sold.

The Joke that Failed.

We have suggested, often than once, that Hongkong is not a place with a strong sense of humour; but we were never more convinced of it than last night when Mr. Malini told a story in his own clever way. Briefly, he told how he once tried his egg and tray trick at the house of the Governor of an American state. This consists of hitting a tray balanced on five tumblers, from underneath five eggs and dropping an egg into each tumbler. On this occasion, said Malini, all five eggs missed the tumbler and made a nice bit of a mess of a handsome carpet. Malini called for more eggs and told his host that he would prove he could do it. "I believe you," said his host dryly. Well told, that is a clever story—and a Hongkong audience waited for the rest! There were exceptions, to the number of about three, and one of these was a big Scotsman whose joyous shout of delight seemed to occasion more merriment than the joke. He wants no surgical operation, though he comes from north of the Tweed, but some of those who wondered what he laughed at could do with one.

"No Tobacco."

Reports of meetings of Boards of Guardians in rural districts at Home occasionally make extremely amusing reading. We hit across one the other day which clearly showed that there are still a few "kill-joys" among the members of these bodies. The question of the tobacco allowance to inmates came up, and one of the members suggested that this should be cut out. It was explained that only tea cunnes per week were consumed, this amount being divided between five old men. The dissentient member denounced the continuance of the allowance, stating that two ounces a week was "very heavy smoking!" We are not surprised that this remark was greeted with laughter, and we are glad to note that good sense prevailed, and that the allowance was continued to deprive of tobacco old men accustomed to a smoke, would be inflicting a distinct hardship on folk who have struck hard days. But there are always to be found people who are never happy unless they are making others miserable.

Sound Advice.

Yesterday Reuter's telegrams contained summaries of two important speeches on Chinese affairs, and both were noteworthy for the fact that they contained sound advice which, if followed, should lift China to a much higher place than she now occupies among the nations of the world. Sir John Jordan emphasised the oft-reiterated need of the loyalty of the Provinces to the Central Government, and assured China that the main object of British policy is to see the new Republic strong and united. Mr. Bryce struck a similar note and urged that the things for which China should strive are the unity of the nation, order and tranquillity, a pure and honest administration, economy in public expenditure and additional educational facilities. That is setting the ideal very high, to be sure; the advice is good, but it will be many years before the counsel is taken to heart, we imagine.

RADIIUM MARVELS.

German Savant Claims Cures of Deafness.

Dr. Hugel, writing in the Berlin *Medizinische Klinik*, a scientific paper, announces the use of radium *Mesotherium* rays as a cure for deafness. He says it has been entirely successful even in hopeless cases, and with one milligram of *Mesotherium* an immediate improvement has been attained, lasting for one year.

Gun Practice.

It is notised that information has been received from Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under:—On Thursday, the 6th November:—From Stonecutters, in a north-westerly to south-westerly direction, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

DAY BY DAY.

THE FIRST THING A KINDNESS DESERVES IS ACCEPTANCE, THE SECOND TRANSMISSION—Geo. McDonald.

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Left per s.s. Prinz Sigismund at 9 a.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Chuban at 5 p.m. to-day.

American Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Mongolia to-day.

Launch Repairs.

Tenders are being invited for repairs to Government Steam Launch "H. O. 1."

Lottery Tickets.

A man was fined \$250, at the Police Court, this morning, for having in his possession 400 lottery tickets. Sub-Inspector McDonald prosecuted.

Asking for Trouble.

Three men were fined \$2 each at the Police Court, this morning, for trespassing at the Central Police Station in the early hours of this morning.

Clothing Stolen.

A Chinese carpenter of 60, Stanley Street, has reported to the police that some person stole from his room, clothing to the value of £12.50.

Stole a Pig.

A woman from Kowloon City has reported to the police that some person has stolen her pig from the pigsty. She states that the pig weighed seventy catties and she values it at \$12.

Unauthorised "Postman."

Mr. Wolfe, the Postmaster General, prosecuted a Chinese at the Police Court, this morning, for carrying eleven letters into the Colony without stamps. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

Jewellery Theft.

A Chinese married woman of 23, Elgin Street, reports that some person entered her house through the back kitchen window during the day time, yesterday, and stole 22 articles of jewellery, worth \$1,800.

Illicit Divan.

Twelve men were charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Dymond, with being concerned in an opium divan that had been raided four times this year. The man charged with "keeping" was fined \$250 and the remainder \$3 each.

Stole Cutlery.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese who had been employed by Sergeant Wilson at Victoria Barracks, was charged by Inspector Mc. Hardy with stealing cutlery and spoons. A sentence of one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

Song Services.

In connection with the weekly Song Services held on Sunday evenings at the European Y.M.C.A. rooms the Bishop of Victoria will speak on "The Element of Truth." At subsequent services the speakers will include the Rev. V.H.C. Movie, N.C. Pope, W. Bone, and J. Kirk Macomachie.

Latest Advertisements.

Mr. E. M. Raymond has been admitted a partner in the firm of Moxon and Taylor.—Page 5.

Consignees' notice concerning thess. Mongolian appear on Page 5.

Mr. T. Hunter has established himself as a Shipping, Estate and Commission Agent.—Page 5.

The partnership existing between Messrs. Raymond and Logan has been dissolved by consent.—Page 5.

Qualified Auditors.

A notification signed by Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Registrar of Companies, says that in addition to those already notified the following auditors for the purposes of application to be appointed persons have made the Companies Ordinances, 1911 and 1913, and that they are, in his opinion, qualified to perform the duties required by the said Ordinances to be performed by an auditor:—George Richard Wriggins, G. H. Thomson, N. Thomson, C. H. Bell, G. B. George, and R. O. B. Fennell, all of Shanghai.

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1888.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending November 1, 1888.

These Whipper-snappers.

October 27.—"We frequently receive complaints of the incivility shown to the public by the junior clerks and other subordinate officers in the various departments of the Government service.

A member of the community has business to transact at a Government office and it very often happens, if he is not a person of some note, that he is kept waiting outside and subjected to rudeness, impertinence or incivility from some impudent young whipper-snapper who is oblivious of his true position.

The worst offenders in this respect are Chinese and singularly enough, their rudeness is chiefly directed at their own countrymen."

[We still have whipper-snappers (not all of them Chinese) who have yet to learn that a Government servant should not try to act as though he were a Government master.]

Cautious.

October 31.—"It is currently rumoured in Canton that Li Hung-chang will succeed Chan Chih-tung as Viceroy of the Liang Kwang after the Chinese New Year. The object of this appointment, it is stated, is to arrange a number of rather serious difficulties which have existed in the Southern provinces for some considerable time past.

We shall believe, in the appointment of the Viceroy of Chih to Canton after the Imperial decree has appeared in the *Peking Gazette* and not till then."

[Canton was evidently as prolific in rumours then as now.]

A New Profession.

October 29.—"We've all heard of doll's glass eye makers, and the man who smoked glasses for astronomical purposes. They are rivalled. A copper-coloured pagan who called himself a grasshopper catcher was charged today with being a rogue and vagabond, having been found half-way up the stairs of someone else's domicile at midnight. Notwithstanding his very reasonable explanation that that was just the time and place to pursue his studies in entomology, he was ordered to be immured for three weeks."

[Hard luck! But perhaps he would make a study of cockroaches during his incarceration.]

1888.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for November 1, 1888.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 151 per cent. premium, sellers and buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$85 per share, sellers. China Traders' Insurance Company—\$88 per share, sellers. North China Insurance Co., 25 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$97 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$322 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—38 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$215 per share, sales and sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$123 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, sellers.

Iodo-China S.N. Company—17 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$4 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$182 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$84 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Company—\$53 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.

"THE TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

PILLARS.

Be prepared—their Chief will get
Suroly now a bassinet.

BARS.

1.—With man is here from heaven a subtle charm.

The curse of Salatin saves kings from harm.

2.—Once let begin and you would see

How very drowsy you might be.

3.—Then through Eastern scenes he went:

Now I go, and 'tis different

4.—Take it off and you may take it—

Reading p'raps would better make it.

EDUCATION POLICY BY TEACHERS.

Salaries that Turn Away Ambitious Youth.

The annual conference of the National Federation of Class Teachers was opened at Derby, in the very room where twenty years ago the federation had its birth. The outstanding feature of the day was the address of the new President, Mr W. T. Kenward, of Southampton.

Referring to the promise of a National Education Bill, Mr. Kenward said that in the past the introduction of an education measure had been the signal for the outbreak of hostilities between various theological factions, and in this melee of the Churches educational interests and the welfare of the child had either been overlooked or sacrificed.

The Man in the Street.

"The country," he remarked, "will not tolerate a repetition of past experience in this respect. The man in the street has no interest in these sectarian controversies. If the Churches obstruct educational progress in the alleged interests of religious teaching in the schools, then they must not be surprised if, from sheer weariness of their soul, the general public say that religious teaching shall be left entirely to the Churches and the responsibility of the State be limited to the giving of secular education." (Cheers.)

In some quarters, he proceeded, discussion of the intentions of the Government had been marked by an airy assumption that the condition of primary education was moderately good, and that the vital matter was the provision of further facilities for secondary and University education. They challenged this assumption, and declared that the improvement of primary education was vital for secondary and University education.

A Disgrace to the Nation.

Mr. Kenward complained that in many county areas the qualified-class teacher was practically non-existent. The staffing of rural schools was a disgrace to the nation. Another evil was the size of classes in the primary schools. While these classes exceeded 40 children say plans for the widespread extension of higher education must fall short of their full measure of success.

Turning to the question of salaries, the President declared that the time had arrived when the State must give assistance to the local authorities towards the payment of the salaries to teachers.

It is good for education," he said, "that the teachers should take with them into their classrooms a sense of just claims denied and reasonable hopes frustrated. It is not good for education that the profession of class teaching should be regarded as the Cinderella of all the professions. (Cheers.) It is a bad omen for the future of education that the brightest of our boys, noting the meagre prospects which the teaching profession has to offer, should turn to other paths, where the prospects are more in keeping with the ambition of youth."

BAD EFFECTS OF OZONE.

A correspondent writes to *The Times*:—The growing use of ozone as an air purifier and a restorer of exhausted human vitality is likely to receive a check: an adverse report upon the properties of this gas has just been made as a result of scientific investigations conducted on behalf of the official organ of the American Medical Association by eminent bacteriologists.

The report states that, so far as the evidence goes, ozone produces no reaction in the human organism that can be regarded as in any degree beneficial in warding off infectious disease.

On the contrary, all appreciable physiological changes produced by the inhalation of ozone are distinctly of an injurious and weakening character. Another objection to the use of ozone as an "air purifier" is that while it has the property of masking bad odours, it destroys neither their cause nor effect. Since bad odours are danger signals, anything which tends to conceal them is obviously not in the best interests of the public health. To repay even

NANKING WATER FAMINE

A City Dried up and Ruin Threatening the Wheat.

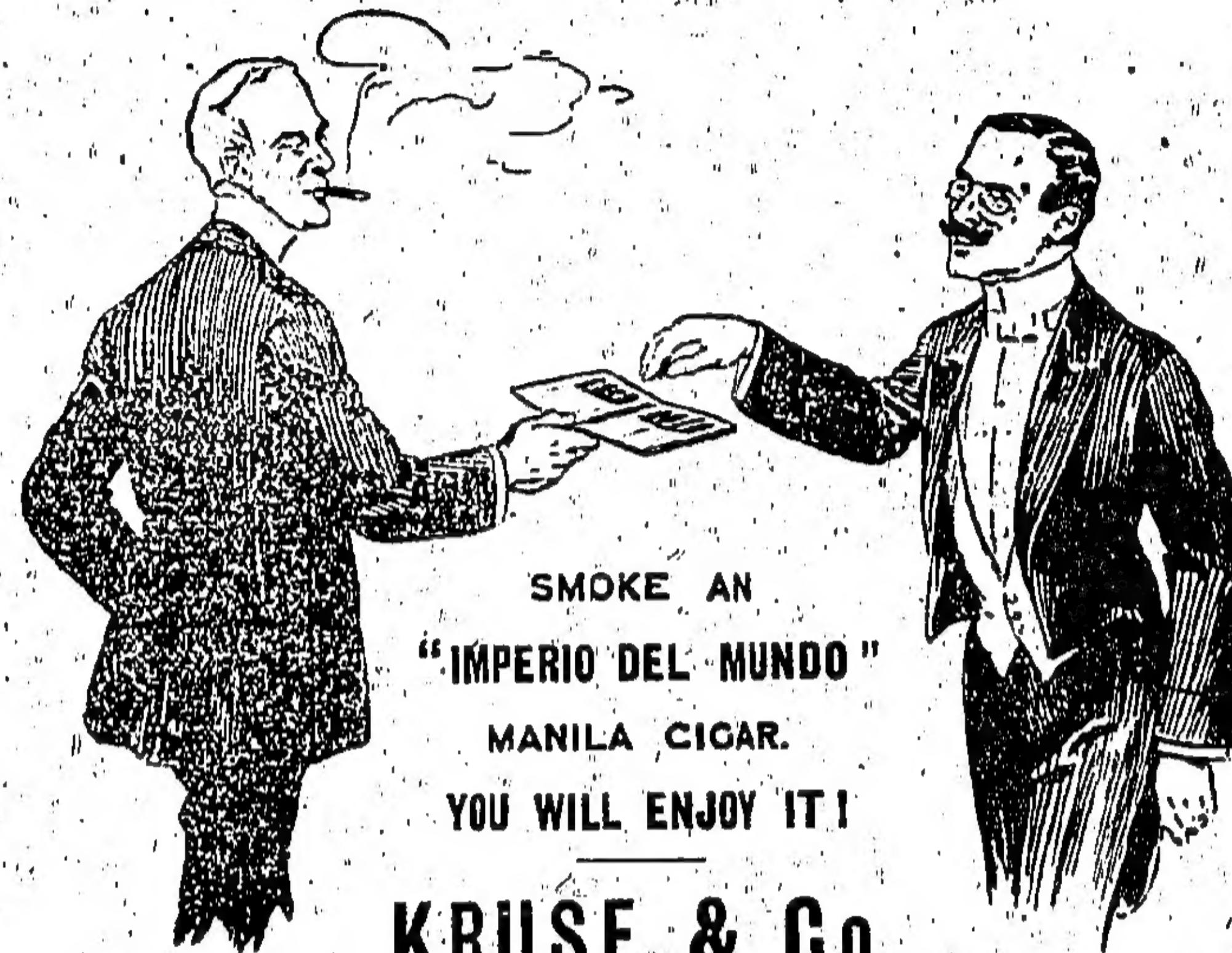
one-tenth of this loss will mean the outlay of a considerable sum on the part of the Government.

The lack of water is, of course, adding to the general expense of living in the city. The price of rice is rising. The price of vegetables has doubled. A drink of water costs money, and one can hardly take a bath with a clear conscience.—*North China Daily News*

Reduced Fees.

A new regulation provides that the fee payable in respect of the public performance of stage plays in the Sailors and Soldiers Home shall be \$1 per annum and not \$120 as previously provided.

To-day's Advertisements.



SMOKE AN
"IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"
MANILA CIGAR.
YOU WILL ENJOY IT!

KRUSE & Co.

\$250

XMAS COMPETITION.

NESTLE & ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

Are offering a prize of the value of \$250 for the best advertisement of their famous Products

MILK, CREAM & CHOCOLATES

Details are too long to insert here, but on every THURSDAY an inset will be included with this paper, giving full particulars. Full instructions may also be obtained from any of the following Firms:

Hongkong Telegraph.
China Mail.Lane, Crawford & Co.
Moutte & Co., Ltd.

Caupp & Co.

Wang Hing.

Hongkong Daily Press.
South China Morning Post.Weissmann Ltd.
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

A. S. Watson Co., Ltd.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

THE COMPETITION CLOSES ON 20TH DECEMBER, 1913.
YOU CAN WIN THIS PRIZE!

To-day's Advertisement

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
B. S. MONGOLIA

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN

PORTS & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel

having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board

TUESDAY November, 4th, 1913

at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered

SATURDAY, Nov. 4th, 1913

at noon in addition to landing charges will be subject to storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever

will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise

damaged cargo will be examined

at the above company's godown

FRIDAY, November 7th 1913 at

10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained

unless accompanied by short

delivery note or list of exceptions

taken at the time of delivery to

consignees, and signed for and on

behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S.

Co.

All claims must be filed on or

before December 1st, 1913, otherwise

they will not be recognised.

P.C. MORTON.

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1913.

To-day's Advertisement

NOTICE.

I have this day established

myself in the Colony as a

Shipping, Estate and Commission

Agent.

TOBIAS HUNTER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing

between Messrs. RAYMOND

and LOGAN has this day

been dissolved.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will as from

this date carry on business of

Share and General Brokers in

partnership under the name of

LOGAN & BASTO, at No. 12 Ice

House Street (formerly occupied

by Messrs. Raymond & Logan).

W. LOGAN.

B. BASTO.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD MAURICE

RAYMOND has this day

been admitted a partner in our

Firm, which will continue to

carry on the business of Share

and General Brokers as hereto

fore under the style of "Moxon

and Taylor."

P.C. MORTON.

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1913.

NOTICE.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL BRANDS OF

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HONGKONG, 1st November, 1913.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

SMART

SHIRTWEAR.

Perfect Fitting

Comfortable Wearing.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL LTD.
TELEPHONE 1448SPECIAL SHOW
OF EVERYTHING

FOR

LADIES & CHILDRENS
WEAR

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL LTD.

J. ULLMANN & COMPANY.

We are the BEST Jewellers and also have the BEST
Cut Glass, and Fancy Goods of all varieties.
Queen's Road, (Corner of Flower Street).THE
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

FORMERLY Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S PIANO DEPT.

FOR
HIGH CLASS PIANOS
AT
MODERATE PRICES
SALE & HIRE
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
(TELEPHONE No. 1322.)

"KING GEORGE IV Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its
mature ripeness, soft refinement, and
exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of Russia	5th Nov.
Empress of India	20th Nov.
Empress of Asia	4th Dec.
All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.	

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are now quadruple-screw 20 knot turbine steamers, of 18,850 tons gross; the finest, fastest, and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

"MONTEAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45. Meals and sleeping car £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc, etc.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pudding Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla" 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 2nd November. S.S. "Dilwara," 5,373 tons, Capt. Kamage, will be despatched to MIKE, KOBE and MOJI on 14th November.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "A. Apcar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 8th November.

S.S. "Thongwa," 6,298 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched as above on 11th Nov.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Oct. 31st, 1913. Agents

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

Saturday, 1st November.

10.00 p.m. "Heungshan" 5.00 p.m. "Kinshan."

Sunday, 2nd November.

10.00 p.m. "Fatshan" 4.00 p.m. "Honam."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton. Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776. Night Steamers, Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE. S.S. "Sui Tai" Tons 1651. S.S. "Sui An" Tons 1651. JONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 2nd November.

The Company's Steamship, "Sui An."

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "Hoi-Sang" 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "Sainam" 588 Tons, and "Nanning," 589 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanul". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

(HOTEL MANSIONS FIRST FLOOR),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers	Sailing Date
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	Kamo Maru Capt. Kawara T. 16,000 Nov. at d'light	WEDNES., 5th Nov.
KASHIMA Maru Capt. M. Yagi T. 20,000 Nov. at d'light	WEDNES., 19th Nov.	
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via Moji, Kobe, Yokosuka, and Yokohama	Shidzuka Maru Capt. Iriyama T. 12,500 Nov. at noon	TUES., 4th Nov.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Nov. at noon	WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang, and Rangoon	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Machida T. 12,500 Nov. 4th	TUESDAY, 4th Nov.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kaga Maru Capt. T. Sukei T. 12,500 Nov. at 11 a.m.	THURS., 6th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Kumano Maru Capt. M. Winckler T. 9,300 Nov. 19th	WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Torawa T. 6,000 Cargo only	SATURDAY, 1st Nov.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewards carried.

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
Rubi	4000 J. Miller	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	THUR., 13th Nov. 4 p.m.
Zafiro	4000 F. S. McMurray	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	SATURDAY, 22nd Nov. 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewards carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOME & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 20 Oct. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fornightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer Expected on about

Tjilatjap JAVA.....1st half Nov. JAPAN.....1st half Nov.

Tjimaneok JAPAN.....1st half Nov. JAVA.....1st half Nov.

Tjikini JAVA.....1st half Nov. SHAI.....1st half Nov.

Tjipanas.....SHAI.....1st half Nov. JAVA.....1st half Nov.

Tjilatjap JAVA.....2nd half Nov. JAPAN.....2nd half Nov.

Tjimahi JAVA.....2nd half Nov. SHAI.....2nd half Nov.

Tjiluwong JAVA.....2nd half Nov. SHAI.....2nd half Nov.

Tjibodas.....JAVA.....1st half Dec. SHAI.....1st half Dec.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375 York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration).

Steamer Tons Captain Date of Sailing

SS. Nippon Maru ..11,000...A. G. Stevens.....Nov. 5, at noon

SS. Tenyo Maru ..22,000...E. BentNov. 11.

SS. Hongkong Maru ..11,000...S. TogoNov. 28.

SS. Shinyo Maru ..22,000...H. S. Smith.....Dec. 4.

SS. Chiyu Maru ..22,000...W. W. GreeneDec. 22.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and telephone and post office.

The S.S. Nippon Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Wednesday 5th November, at noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

in connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilian and Peruvian Ports

Proposed Sailings From Hongkong (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer Tons Date of Sailing

Anjo Maru16,500.....Wednesday Dec. 3, noon

Kyo Maru17,200.....Thurs. Feb. 5, 1914 at noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage Freight apply to

S. MORIMOTO. Agent.

KING'S BUILDING, Opposite Blake Pier.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Mongolia Manchuria Korea Siberia

18,000 tons, twin screws, 15,000 tons twin screws, 12,000 tons, twin screws, 10,000 tons, twin screws.

To San Francisco from Hongkong calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe (via Inland Sea), Yokohama, Honolulu, Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe (via

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913, 1.30 P.M.

HIS BIG STORY.

BY

EDWARD HUNGERFORD.

(Concluded from last Saturday.)

He drew closer to the shivering group around the fire, when a tall, familiar figure loomed out of the indistinct, rain-shielded mass. Nichols—Nichols of the *Report*, the worst news thief in town. Up to that moment Leavy had indulged him in the idea that he was the only one of the crowd that had managed to get out to the storm-swept reef. It had not occurred to him that there were other power-boat men at Heathmere who might be as foolhardy as Cap'n Joe under sight of a desk's roll of yellow bills.

"Hello, Leavy," was Nichols' greeting. "I didn't think there was another man fool enough to come out here to-night."

Leavy said little except a formal greeting.

"It's a good story," continued Nichols, "but it lacks bigness. They poke a ship ashore every little while with a big death list, and here's everybody safe."

Somewhat the story had not lost value to Leavy because of that, but he kept his mouth shut.

"If we were fools to come out here to-night," Nichols said craftily, "we'd be worse fools to cross the Great South again in this wind and fog and rain."

"I got out here; I guess I can get back."

Nichols came close to Leavy and laid his hand on the other's wrist.

"That isn't really it," he whispered. "There's more than space for both of us if we stick it out here till dawn. It will be after that before they get wind of this over at Heathmere and all the bay-thieves come trooping across. There's salvage enough here to be worth a year's salary to both of us. You can tell your office that you couldn't get back in the storm, and it won't matter. It isn't a big story, and we control the situation, so there's no danger of any other fellow getting it."

Leavy loosened his hand from Nichols' grasp. His big story—Stanwix beaten—he, down here on his honour—big ship story—the human story of the big ship founder!

"I wouldn't think of such an idea," he said quickly.

And when Nichols began to argue, Leavy turned from him.

"I'm going to do my level best to get my story in to-night," he said.

With that he hurried away into the inky blackness beyond the beach fire. Nichols ripped a string of oaths after the *Banner* man. What use was it working for a rag, when one found a chance to make a heap of money elsewhere? Who was going to look out for men who did not look out for himself? Now Leavy was going back, just a reformed drunk at that, but soaked full with a lot of silly sentiment about loyalty to his paper and all that—and that meant that Nichols must go across the bay in the fog and snow again, and lose the best chance to pick up plunder that ever had come to his greedy fingers.

If Leavy stayed as an odious figure in Nichols' mind, Nichols quickly disappeared from Leavy's. The *Banner* man was only thinking how he could get Cap'n Joe, the Little Rufus, and a bottle of whisky together in quick conjunction; for it was close to midnight, and Stanwix would be crazy for more news from Hog Island reef than the eighth station at the lighthouse, four miles distant, could possibly get for him.

that the Frenchman told the truth, and that possibility was certainly to be preferred to the probability of blowing the high-powered engine of the Little Rufus to smithereens and landing in the cold waters of the bay.

"Very well; I'll let you tackle it," said Leavy. "You'll have to keep her up to the notch."

He took another drink as the Little Rufus pushed off into the bay, and still another as her engine began its quick, nervous vibrations. They seemed, to his inexperienced ear, to sound true, and perhaps the Frenchman he had back there was not such a liar, after all. He covertly watched his engineer, and derived some satisfaction from the way he seemed to be handling the cylinders. Then he fastened the steering-wheel into place, stretched himself upon the floor of the Little Rufus, and drew forth a pencil and a wad of copy-paper.

The story! That was the main thing, after all. Now it was plain sailing, mentally; the liquor had loosened things a good deal. Here was his first sentence, the first paragraph, the introduction to the intensely human story by which the reporter hoped to thrill New York for the last time in his misspent life. The liquor was good; it set his mind afire, and now the words and sentences came tumbling out of it like people from a bursting house, and went romping down in fine, straight lines across his copy-paper. The Little Rufus was well away from the shelter of the reef and tossing wildly in the wind-caught surface of the bay; but the reporter might have been back in the dingy old city room of the *Banner*, for all he cared.

The story was forming itself, not slowly, but instantly, as the creation of a mind accustomed to work at high tension. It was a good story, as newspaper stories go, and Leavy felt that it was good as he pencilled it. The motor-boat went into rougher water, and tossed more furiously. A cormorant broke over her gunwale and sprinkled the copy-paper as Leavy wrote upon it. He did not stop. A larger wave broke over the little launch, and the Frenchman began to pray aloud. Leavy's pad was drenched. Then he pulled himself to his feet, and took his bearing from the chart and another drink from the bottle.

For a moment the gale lulled. As it freshened for a new attack it brought to Leavy's ears the put-put of another motor, and the reporter delayed for a moment his return to his story. He stood at the tiny nickelled wheel while out of the blackness a fog-blanketed form of another launch loomed, crossed the bows of the Little Rufus, and swept into blackness again. It was over in a moment, but Leavy heard some one in the boat shout:

"Where the devil are you going?"

That was Nichols' voice, and Nichols was making toward Heathmere with the story of the shipwreck for the *Report*. Leavy went to the stern of the little launch.

"How does that engine behave?" he asked the Frenchman.

"Oh, pretty well for an American make," said the other, with more than a sign of contempt in his glance at the tiny mechanism. "Now, with us it is different, so different, my dear sir; we take the—"

But Leavy cut him short, saying:

"We'll argue the merits at another time. You saw that boat slide across our path? Well, it's up to us to get into port ahead of them, and if we're out of our bearings, we'll try theirs. It's your trick to pound that engine. Why, it was his garage that was accounted the finest in Paris, and his dad was the designing of racing-cars and boats."

Leavy looked at him a moment dubiously. A man in such desperation would probably lie in order to get passage to the shore. But then, there was the possibility before across the Atlantic, was tiny telegraph office. The

high Greek; but there was something about this wild-eyed American journalist that was convincing and spoke more than human tongues, so the engineer fussed at the cylinders again. Leavy was again throwing the words and sentences helter-skelter upon the ocean-sprayed pages of his copy-pad.

The engines of the Little Rufus throbbed as even Cap'n Joe had never suspected they were capable of throbbed. They were in hands, now, that knew how to control, a trained mind that had conceived many such as they.

The put-put of the other boat came more loudly to Leavy's ears. A voice spoke from it, but the reporter did not hear it. He was in the heart of his big story, and the wild rough world was shut out of the intensity of his mind. The put-put of the other grew fainter, and the shouts and calls more distant; even the chattering of the speed-crazed engineer was unheard; for Leavy was on the last page of his copy. After that the deluge—after a last period had been implanted and a round pencil ring made about it, let come what may, let the worst happen; let—

Leavy went sliding forward along the smooth floor of the launch at a terrible rate, until his poor, tired head crashed against the head of the cockpit. The Frenchman spilled forward again at the hot engine, and ripped out a yell that must have been heard all the way back to Hog Island reef. The Little Rufus rammed her nose into Long Island mud, and was ashore hard and fast.

When Leavy had collected his senses and the pages of his story, he found that he had no time to waste. He began to wade to shore, and the Frenchman started to follow, but then decided that he had risked enough, and stayed with the launch. Leavy plunged knee-deep into marsh and bog, and all but fell as he crossed there in the dark. Then he left the slimy surface, climbed upon the land again, went poking forward blindly in a muddy field of stubble until he reached a wire fence, crossed it, and stood in a country road.

Nichols stumbled and all but fell over a man asleep on the floor in the dark.

"Who's that?" he asked. The two younger men beat over him.

"Tisn't much of any one," one of them reassured him; "it's old Leavy, the lurch of the *Banner*.

"It would have taken more than prettiness out of your story, for the storm has knocked out the phones, and the operator here has not been able to get New York since six o'clock."

Nichols stumbled and all but fell over a man asleep on the floor in the dark.

"What is the fighting spirit? Is it the quarrelsome spirit? Is it the spirit of the man who is always spoiling for a fight? Not so. It is the spirit of the man who will stake everything, even life itself, for a great conviction, or for a great cause. The only thing you really believe is the thing which you are willing to stand for, fight for, battle for, and suffer for. I am tired of hearing men say, 'I favour this,' or 'I favour that.' Almost every man 'favours' something. I have one question to ask of every person who professes to walk in the footsteps of Jesus Christ: 'What are you willing to stand for?' These are the laws of the battle. First, have a conviction! Second, take a stand! Then have a hand in the fight!"

The splendid period in the life of every nation has been its fighting period. Israel and the emanicipation, Greece and the memories of Marathon, Scotland and the Covenanters, England and the Commonwealth, France and the Revolution, the United States and the war of the Rebellion, Japan resisting the encroachments of Russia. Nations have been benefited and blessed for ages by being thrown into the white heat of a great passion.

The great monuments of our Christian civilisation stand in unfading glory on the sacred soil where ten thousand battles have been fought for truth and righteousness. What star of glory have you in the diadem of a Christian civilisation which you did not battle for? You cannot find a Christian institution worthy of the name which has not been purchased by blood—a Christian home, a quiet Sabbath, an open Bible, a free Church, a sovereign State, and an unfettered Press. The right to think and the right to be heard—these are privileges which have been bought by a thousand conquests.

The Mersey Dock Board have replied that they are able to provide the necessary accommodation at the new Gladstone Dock, which has a length of 1,050ft., width of entrance 120ft., and depth of sill below the old dock sill of 25ft. If it should be arranged to send the Imperator to Liverpool, she would arrive early in November, when the new Gladstone Dock would probably be ready to receive her.

Leavy had felt unconsciously sleepy during the past fifteen minutes—which was not strange, with all the exposure and strain that his weakened frame had withstood for hours. Sleep all but overpowered him as they drove up to the little depot, but he made a final effort to rouse himself as he staggered into the telegraph office. The

SHORT SERMON.

To-day we have many kinds of Christians. Each generation produces a new type. Each new class necessitates a label, and therefore we read of Christians who are "cultured," "well-to-do," "consecrated," "amiable," "well-dressed," "educated," "respectable," "wealthy," "beautiful," "lovely," and so forth.

Just at the present time there seems to be a demand for a new brand, namely, "the fighting Christian," or "the fighting saint." We are looking for the saint who is "on the warpath" for purity and for righteousness. We are in search of the Christian who is disposed to "carry the war into Africa." We should be delighted to find some heroic soul worthy of "the championship of the world" in the manifestation of an aggressive Christianity. We are honestly hungering for the believer whose belief is of such a quality as to lead him to "throw down the gauntlet" and "take up the cudgel" for reforms in civic affairs. Religion exists for a twofold purpose—namely, to enthrone the right and dethrone the wrong. Jesus Christ intended that the Church should be a militant force as well as a persuasive influence—"I came not to send peace, but a sword."

Nichols of the *Report* has passed close enough to the stranded Little Rufus to see the predicament of his competitor, and he still chattering at the thought of Leavy stuck in a mudbank while he was scurrying toward the depot at Heathmere. In his wake were two more reporters from lesser papers, trying to pick up such crumbs as he might see fit to drop to them—for they had never even started across the bay.

"Mighty lucky to get an operator this time of night in this hole," said Nichols; "most generally I have to fall back on long distance, and that knocks all the prettiness out of a story."

One of the others answered him:

"It would have taken more than prettiness out of your story, for the storm has knocked out the phones, and the operator here has not been able to get New York since six o'clock."

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"It would have taken more than prettiness out of your story, for the storm has knocked out the phones, and the operator here has not been able to get New York since six o'clock."

Aud so they were crazy around the City Desk—crazed as only a city room can become crazed when a big story, a big exclusive story, is coming in over the wire: boys snatching copy from the operators' typewriters; page after page of an epic; written by a master of the craft; going aloft to the linc-type—whirling in the presses—off in the crisp and wintry morning to the sleeping city, hours before the *Report*, or any of the other sheets without traditions like the *Banner*, without men who carry the glory of their calling above their very lives.

What is the fighting spirit? Is it the quarrelsome spirit? Is it the spirit of the man who is always spoiling for a fight? Not so. It is the spirit of the man who will stake everything, even life itself, for a great conviction, or for a great cause. The only thing you really believe is the thing which you are willing to stand for, fight for, battle for, and suffer for. I am tired of hearing men say, "I favour this," or "I favour that." Almost every man "favours" something. I have one question to ask of every person who professes to walk in the footsteps of Jesus Christ: "What are you willing to stand for?" These are the laws of the battle. First, have a conviction! Second, take a stand! Then have a hand in the fight!"

The splendid period in the life of every nation has been its fighting period. Israel and the emanicipation, Greece and the memories of Marathon, Scotland and the Covenanters, England and the Commonwealth, France and the Revolution, the United States and the war of the Rebellion, Japan resisting the encroachments of Russia. Nations have been benefited and blessed for ages by being thrown into the white heat of a great passion.

The great monuments of our Christian civilisation stand in unfading glory on the sacred soil where ten thousand battles have been fought for truth and righteousness. What star of glory have you in the diadem of a Christian civilisation which you did not battle for? You cannot find a Christian institution worthy of the name which has not been purchased by blood—a Christian home, a quiet Sabbath, an open Bible, a free Church, a sovereign State, and an unfettered Press. The right to think and the right to be heard—these are privileges which have been bought by a thousand conquests.

Moral warfare makes men hard, but superficial peace makes men soft. Christian conflict in its crystallisation means character.

There are real battles to be fought, and, therefore, I am through preaching sermons on "How to Control the Temper." The modern Christian has no temper worth preaching about. He goes off into a spasm of wrath over the loss of a collar button, remains calm and unmoved amid the slaughter of innocents. The trouble is that the Church has been satisfied to expend its wrath on little sins, while great ones have festered in the body politic. We have been killing flies in the jungle while savage tigers have held the road. Strike hands with me for the extermination of one great evil in the community, and I will not bother you about your little sins. If you were fighting more you would be playing less.

The demand to-day is for aggressive Christians. O for consecrated recklessness! Men who don't care what men say. Women who don't care what women say. Preachers who don't care what preachers say.

CHINA'S VICE PRESIDENT

Features of Inauguration Ceremony.

The inauguration of Vice President Li Yuan-hang has already taken place, the ceremony being held at the same time as that in Peking, on October 10. It was carried through with so little portentousness, no one being present, that only a very few knew that the General had not gone to Peking. The inauguration could hardly have been simpler. First of all the military and civil officials who were to be present went early in the morning to the Vice-president's office and were assembled in two lines one at each side of the main hall. The Vice-president was then introduced by the Chief of the General Staff after which he made three bows to the assembled gathering. These were returned by those present. The Chief of the General Staff then read his address, the Vice-president remaining seated. This was on behalf of the military officials and was followed by a second address by the Civil Governor, who represented the civil authorities. Both addresses gave expression to the admiration felt for the Vice-president. General Li opened his address by narrating the difficulties resulting from friction between officials, which had been overcome. He then gave a short survey of the unsettled state of affairs in the country and concluded by appealing to all to promote peace and prosperity. Other three bows were given, the national anthem played, and the Vice-president retired. No oath was taken, as it is said that it is not required of the Vice-president.

Civic Jubilee.

Reigate, which has just celebrated its jubilee as a borough, has developed greatly during the half century since the granting of its charter of incorporation. In 1863 the population was about 10,000, of whom 814 were burgesses. To-day the inhabitants number some 29,000, with about 6,000 burgesses.

Death of a "Hunger Striker." A "hunger striker" has died at Bedford Prison. At the inquest on October 7 it was stated that Albert Davis, who was undergoing a sentence of 15 months hard labour for theft, absolutely refused to take food, but he occasionally drank a little milk. In reply to the foreman of the jury the Governor of the prison said it was not necessary to acquaint the Home Secretary with the prisoner's refusal unless forcible feeding was resorted to. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

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Commercial.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.
The following information respecting the rubber industry is taken from the *L and C Express* of October 3:—

The week has been generally dull and idle, and at times depressing. The uncertainty as to the commodity market has its influence on the share market, and though bargain-hunters occasionally come abroad, orders generally are of a very meagre description. The bear account doubtless leads to the comparative firmness of prices.

Langkat Sumatra.—Int. divd. 5 per cent.

Scottish Malay.—Int. divd. 10 per cent. Last year 10 per cent.

Siangi Kapar.—Int. divd. 12 per cent. Last year 25 per cent.

Hatavia Plantation Investments Int. divd. 7½ per cent. tax free.

Federated (Selangor).—Int. divd. 10 per cent. Last year 30 per cent.

Gulf-Kalumpang.—Int. divd. at rate 1s. per share, less tax. Last year same rate, but paid tax-free.

Gali Glagah.—Directors decided not to pay further divd. for last year beyond interim 2½ per cent. paid October last.

Colonial Rubber and Produce—Vacancy created by resignation Mr. J. A. McGregor is filled by Mr. Faithfull Baygg, who will act as chairman.

Banteng.—Crop to April 30 was 118,078 lbs., all in "all-in" cost 2s. 0 4d. per lb.; sale price 3s. 10 4d. per lb.; final divd. 5 per cent. forward £5,557.

Bukit Lintang.—Propose final divd. 25 per cent. making 45 per cent. for year; £5,000 to reserves, making £15,000; forward £3,542.

Crop 200,595 lbs., realising 3s. 11 10d. per lb.; "all-in" cost 1s. 7 4d. per lb.

Semenyih.—Report states as cost of development has exceeded original estimates directors have decided to increase capital to £25,000. Of present capital of £25,000 £20,000 have been issued, the £5,000 being under option expiring March, 1915.

Loch Kenneth Rubber.—Directors recommend a final divd. of 15 per cent. making 45 per cent. for year, £5,000 to the redemption of debentures £3,237 forward. Crop was 258,388 lbs., realising 3s. 10 0d.; average cost delivered London, 1s. 7 5d.

Rubber Shareholders Association.—Registered as a company limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares. For the purpose of registration the association is declared to consist of not more than 500 members, but the committee may register an increase when they think fit.

Devon.—Report states planted area on both estates is 4,000 acres. To provide capital required until revenue exceeds expenditure it has been decided to ask shareholders for authority to create debentures to the amount of £50,000; int. 6 per cent. and a five years' option to convert into ordinary shares at £2 per £1 share. Of this £30,000 will be issued shortly. Further opening up has been stopped.

Straits (Bertam).—Balance of profit is £30,808. An int. divd.

at rate of 15 per cent. per an. has been paid, leaving balance of £15,809. The estimates for current year provide for capital expenditure of £23,000, and it is not considered desirable in the present state of the Rubber Market to make a further issue of shares or to create debentures for this purpose, and the directors are of the opinion that the best interests of the shareholders will be served by using the available funds for capital expenditure for the time being. They therefore propose to carry forward the balance at profit and loss account of next year's accounts. The "all-in" cost for last crop was 1s. 11 7d., now reduced to 1s. 7d. The estimates for the current year is 500,000 lbs.

Shanghai Share Market.

Meers' J. P. Bissot and Co. in their weekly share supplement, dated October, 24 state:—

Transactions recorded on the Stock Exchange are still far from numerous. Cottons show a tendency to decline but rates generally remain approximately the same as those recorded last week.

Sterling Quotations.—The T.T. Rate on London to-day is 2/84.

Entertainment.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

PHOTOGRAPH.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home. The photograph this week is entitled, "Golf Club House, Fauking."

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NOTICES

G. S. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after Monday the 3rd November, and until further notice the SUPPLY OF WATER to the Rider Main Districts will be controlled by bringing the Rider Mains into operation and that water will be turned on to each Rider Main daily for two consecutive hours. Information as to the hours of supply to any particular property may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Water Authority or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or at the Tung Wu Hospital.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, 30th Oct. 1913. [994]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 58 OF 1911
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN & AGENCY Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Second Return of Capital of £15.00 per share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the Third day of November, 1913, or on any subsequent day, except SATURDAY, between the hours of 10.00 and 12.00 a.m.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, the 31st day of October, 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865
and
IN THE MATTER OF GEO. FENWICK & CO. LTD. (In Liquidation).

FIRST RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a First Return of Capital of £7.00 per share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the Third day of November, 1913 or on any subsequent day, except Saturday, between the hours of 10.00 and 12.00 a.m.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

Hongkong, the 31st day of October, 1913.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING
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Notice

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GEORGE HOLLOWAY,
Manager.

2, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912. 19

Banks

Banks

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COMMERCIAL.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby, in their weekly share report dated November 1, state:—

The market has been more active during the week, chiefly adjustments for the October settlement which passed off satisfactorily. There has been a marked improvement in the Rubber share market in London, but at the close it shows signs of weakness.

Bar Silver is 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ per oz ready and 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ per oz for forward delivery, market weak.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11.11-16 T.T.

Para Rubber is quoted from London 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb and the market for shares quiet.

Banks:—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks were dealt in at \$790 and close with buyers. London quotes \$80.

Marine Insurances:—Unions are now quoted for at \$800 after sales. Cantons are offering at \$345. North China have been dealt at Tls. 133, ex dividend. Yangtze are unchanged at Tls. 195 ex 73.

Fire Insurances:—China Fires have advanced to \$165 buyers with no sales to report. Hongkong Fires have been booked at \$37 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$380, closing with further buyers.

Shipping:—Hongkong Canton and Mocca Steamboats have been done at \$28 $\frac{1}{2}$ and close with buyers. Douglasses have changed hands at \$30 and there are further buyers. China Manilas are wanted at \$75. Star Ferries have buyers at \$68. Indo Chinas are quiet and without business to report at \$80. Shell Transports have sellers at 103/. London quotes 101/6 middle price.

Docks Wharves and Godowns:—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were sold at \$77 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$78 and close with buyers at \$77 $\frac{1}{2}$. Kowloon Wharves have been booked at \$85 and \$86 and there are further buyers at \$86. Shanghai Docks sold at Tls. 56 and Tls. 58 closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkew Wharves are quoted Tls. 115 sales in the north.

Lands Hotels and Buildings:—Hongkong Lands are quoted for at \$110. Humphreys Estates have been sold at \$9 and \$9.10 and there are further buyers at \$9. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$45 after sales at the rate. West Points have sellers at \$72. Hongkong Hotels are unchanged and without business at \$125 and \$85 for the old and new shares respectively. Shanghai Lands have advanced to Tls. 93 sales.

Refineries:—China Sugars are quiet but steady at \$97. Luzons are offering at \$35.

Mining:—Rauks close with sellers at \$33 after sales at \$23 and \$31. Troncos are wanted at 40/. Kailans are 30/- middle price. Langkatas close with buyers at Tls. 36 after sales at Tls. 34, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Tls. 35 during the week.

Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Cottons are weak with sellers at \$30. Ewos have buyers at Tls. 145. Shanghai Cottons are quoted Tls. 119, Lau Kung Mows Tls. 105 and Kung Yik Tls. 141.

Miscellaneous:—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$95. Dairy Farms at \$27, Ices at \$150. Union Waterborts at \$175. There are sellers of China Provisions at

\$81. Electrics at \$14, Ropes \$23, South China Morning Posts at \$22, China Light and Powers at \$4, Wm. Powells at \$91 and Low Level Trams at 9/. Cements have changed hands at various rates from \$7 to \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing with buyers at \$7.10.

Quotations received from London by cable today:—

Banks 630 middle
Indos 28/15- " "
Shells 101/6 "

Eastern Interna- 13/8 buyers

Troops 48/ middle

Trams 9/- sellers.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Great Northern Telegraph Co. Limited.

Almanassieff Rosante, Mologa, Blanch, Kobe, Bowen Hongkong Hotel, Pe-king

Chuo Choong, T. i. Hao 270 Meupai Fuiyipoon, Moji, Hinohatai, Kobe, Kweigtaichong, Soerakarta, Marguerite Post Office, Shang-hai.

Taizanmaru care of Mitsui, Dairei, Longzihai care of Kwong-wing-sung, Kueh, Whong-choong, Shanghai, 3482 6008, Shanghai, 0606 1795 5827 10 5459 1342 6303, Tokio.

1654 1120 0735 Kwongtaiwo, Swatow.

3916 2121 0589 3819 6511-5 324 2051 6224 7002, Shanghai, 0733 6262 1417, Amoy, 0722 0615 6262 1417 0387 Amoy, 1122, 0615, 6262, 1417, 0387, 0111, 3526, Amoy.

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Lodging House, Malacca.

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Ossorio, Manila.

Seuhohchan, Peking.

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Tamsingho 41 Bonham Strand East, Berkhamsted.

Swatow—Per HALMUN, 2nd inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Tainan—Per DALIN MARU, 2nd inst. 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per F. KU MARU, 2nd inst. 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Timor, Tasmania & New Zealand via "Thura," I.—Per TAI YUEN, 2nd Nov. 10 a.m.

MONDAY, 3rd Nov.

Swatow—Per DRUFOR, 3rd Nov., 10 a.m.

Pathai and Haiphong—Per HANOI, 3rd Nov., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 4th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI TAN, 4th Nov., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per TING SANG 4th Nov., 3 p.m.

Straits and Indian via Calcutta—Per YATSHING 4th Nov., 10 a.m.

Straits and Ceylon Per KAMO MARU, 4th inst. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, E.C., Seattle (Wash.)—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 4th inst. 10 a.m.

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lade, Western, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.—Per ATLANTIQUE, 4th inst. 11 a.m.

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